

Certificates

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# Currency

## Certificates

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

LINCOLN'S PORTRAIT ON NEW  
\$1,000 TREASURY SAVINGS  
CERTIFICATES

1922

Lincoln, were he alive today, would undoubtedly be a staunch supporter of the government savings campaign, and in honor of this illustrious American the Treasury department has used his portrait on the new \$1,000 Treasury Savings Certificates.

The following words of wisdom, uttered more than half a century ago by Lincoln, have lost none of their force or effect: "Teach economy. That is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money."

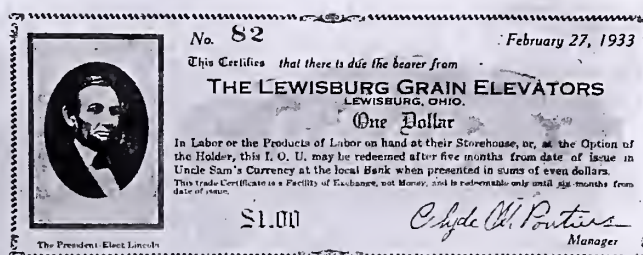
Lincoln's advice can be followed with safety and profit by the investment of surplus funds in Government Treasury Savings Certificates, issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$100 and \$25, and procurable at any postoffice at cost prices of \$800, \$80 and \$20. They add 25 per cent to your investment in five years and are free from all local and state taxes. The government guarantees every investor against all forms of loss.

We have faith enough in these Treasury Savings Certificates so that we hold some of them and wish we had a lot more.

## The Lewisburg Grain Elevators Scrip

By WALDO C. MOORE.

During the current depression there has been considerable genuine bartering. Many communities have sought to encourage the practice by the establishment of local barter exchanges. It is quite evident that exchanges of goods or labor cannot be effected immediately and there must be some means of carrying over the credit between sale and purchase. Hence arises the issue of exchange credit or barter certificates, scrip, or the same thing under other names.



Specimen of the \$1 note, with the six different portraits of Lincoln appearing on the various denominations.

A note of optimism mingled with a sense of duty to provide a purchasing power for employes marked the reaction to the bank holiday throughout the whole country among businesses and industries. Where cash for payrolls was lacking, a private issue of scrip—a sort of "I O U"—has been resorted to in an effort to tide the workers over the emergency.

Undoubtedly the various trade certificate and scrip money schemes have developed a certain amount of business of the communities by enabling citizens to make purchases which otherwise would have been most difficult, if not impossible. However, viewed as money, the strange scrip now being



used as substitute or make-believe money, as a means to barter, in many communities is a magnificent testimonial to the courage, imagination and resourcefulness of the American people.

The Lewisburg (Ohio) Grain Elevators have essayed to do their bit toward stimulating local business by supplying scrip. The issue comes in a unique bronze, in denominations of 25, 50 and 75 cents, also \$1, \$2.50 and \$5, each portraying a different Lincoln and dated February 27, 1933. The issue is limited and no other issues are contemplated, so states the manager. Upon redemption mutilation is ordered.

The body of the certificate, aside from the denomination, reads as follows:

"This certifies that there is due the bearer from The Lewisburg Grain Elevators, Lewisburg, Ohio, (here the denomination) in labor or the products of labor on hand at their storehouse, or, at the option of the holder, this I. O. U. may be redeemed after five months from date of issue in Uncle Sam's currency at the local bank when presented in sums of even dollars.

"This trade certificate is a facility of exchange, not money, and is redeemable only until six months from date of issue."

The 25-cent note presents "The Congressional Lincoln." From a daguerrotype by N. H. Shephard. Taken at Springfield, Ill., in 1846.

The 50-cent note presents "The Controversial Lincoln." From a photograph made by S. M. Fassett. Taken at Chicago, Ill., in 1858.

The 75-cent note presents "The Candidate Lincoln." From a photograph made by Alexander Hesler. Taken at Springfield, Ill., in June, 1861.

The \$1 note presents "The President-Elect Lincoln." From a photograph made by C. S. Germon. Taken at Springfield, Ill., not later than January 26, 1861.

The \$2.50 note presents "The Gettysburg Lincoln." From a photograph made by Alexander and James Gardner. Taken at Washington, D. C., November 15, 1863.

The \$5 note presents "The Triumphant Lincoln." From a photograph made by Alexander Gardner. Taken at Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1865.

## Two Useful Tools for the Die Specialist

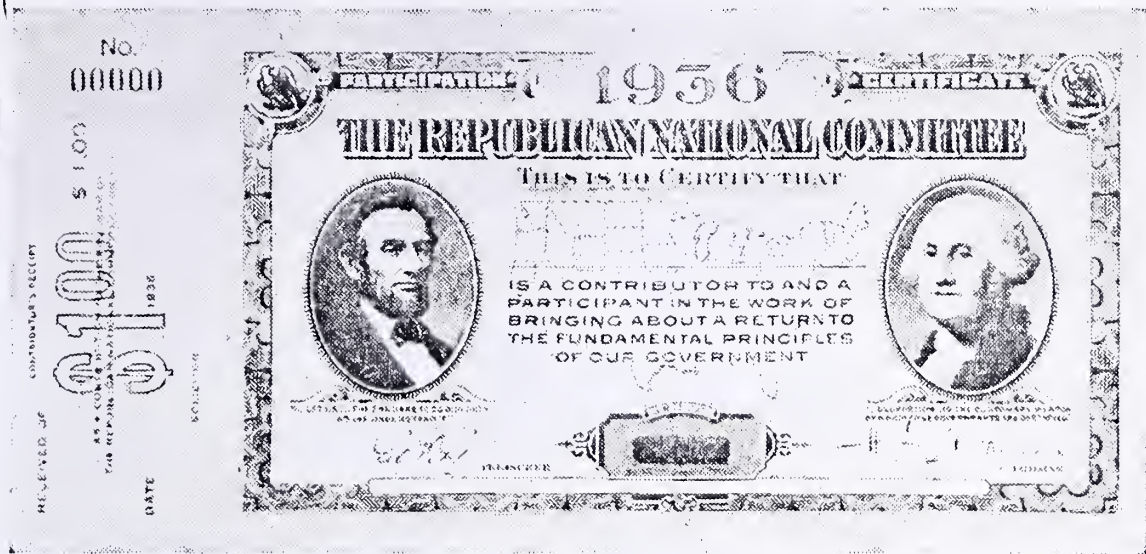
By CHARLES W. FOSTER.

To the numismatist studying die varieties, a good source of light is an asset that he cannot afford to be without. The problem of securing light to properly show a coin under the magnifying glass has always been a nuisance and an irritation to the examiner, though it is one of those little problems that is seldom considered except when he wants to look at a coin, particularly at night, when most studying is done. There is either not enough light or it is too bright; the light does not strike the coin at the right angle or your head is in the way, and many more little difficulties.

To remedy these difficulties and make it possible to look at coins longer with less strain on the eyes the writer secured from a shop an old radio cabinet or box, one of those cases that housed the early one and two tube radios on the market about eight or nine years ago. Into one end of the cabinet a porcelain stand-up socket was mounted and a hole drilled for the wire to pass through, and another hole for a small snap switch like that used on modern electric radios. A piece of opaque photographer's glass was fitted in place of the old panel or front of the radio. A 50 or 60 watt bulb is used in the socket. To the socket was attached an ordinary fixture wire with a plug on one end and the switch was connected in the wiring so that the lamp might be turned on or off without removing the plug from the baseboard connection.

This provided a small portable light that could be set anywhere handy on the desk or table near the favorite arm chair. The opaque glass provides an even light, which is strong enough to properly illuminate the coins and yet not bright enough to cause them to reflect the light in the observer's eyes. The arrangement is compact and handy, and many uses will be found for it around the collector's den, where good light is necessary. It is inexpensive, too, and anyone handy with a few tools can get what he needs to make it for a few cents. The glass is obtained in a hardware store; frosted glass is cheaper than that used here and it may serve the purpose just as well.

# 'BONDS' TO SWELL G. O. P. COFFERS



This is one of the official "participation certificates" which the Republican Party will sell to raise funds for the Presidential campaign. It is printed in red and blue on white paper. The party will try to sell a million at a dollar each to a million Americans.



If you do not receive your certificate within 15 days please  
notify the Republican National Committee, P. O. Box S, Chicago, Ill.



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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1974, at 7 P. M.

First Session — Lots 1-349

The Gold session of Foreign gold rarities

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1974, at 7 P. M.

Second Session — Lots 350-826

Ancient Coins. Silver and Copper Coins of the World. Medals of the Popes.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1974, at 7 P. M.

Third Session — Lots 827-1299

Medals of the Popes. Coins of European Countries N-Z. Proof sets.

Medals. U. S. coins, tokens, paper money.

HANS M. F. SCHULMAN, *Licensed Auctioneer*



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## A RARE NOTE

- 1259 \$500 Gold note. Act of July 12th, 1882. Bust: Abraham Lincoln. D730. Gabe E. Parker, John Burke. Copied From **Coin World**: "Rarity in Puerto Rico. One of the rarities in U. S. Paper money, a \$500 gold certificate, series 1882, has been uncovered in Puerto Rico by Jaime H. Vazquez. William Donlon, in his book on large-size notes, says such notes may be considered non-collectible. In Robert Friedberg's book on paper money the note is described as rare, and not valued. A similar note was offered in 1970 at an auction in Canada, estimated value \$4,000. However the actual price realized is not known. Vazquez indicates that the note will be placed for auction in the U. S." **GOLD CERTIFICATES.** Acts of Mar. 3, 1863, July 12th, 1882, Mar. 14, 1900, Dec. 24, 1919. First, Second and Third Issues. The above issues may be considered to be non-collectible, having been used principally in transactions between banks. Some of these issues were uniface. In the first issue, denominations ranged from \$20.00 to 10,000.00. In later issues \$100.00 to \$10,000.00. The \$20.00 and \$100.00 certificates of these issues, are extremely rare. The higher denominations have not been discovered. Dates of issue, were filled in with pen and ink on these three issues. **Fourth Issue, Series 1882.** \$20.00 to 10,000.00 denomination. As with the first three issues, denominations higher than \$100.00 are Extr. rare, practically unknown. The obligation to pay in gold is on the face of the note. It reads: "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States . . . Dollars in Gold Coin, payable to the Bearer on Demand." This issue is indicated as "Department Series" On the face of the certificates. \$500.00 Abraham Lincoln. Portrait at left. **NON-COLLECTIBLE:** The term "non-collectible" when used in any listing, signifies that if any specimen exist, they are owned by museums or institutions or possibly by a private collector and will not presently be offered for sale. (Copied from Wm. Donlon's book) **PHOTO** (—)
- 1260 United States \$20 note, Series of 1880; Elliott-White; Bust of Hamilton. Red serial numbers; small red scalloped seal. Friedb. 147. Used with spots, creased but intact. Rare. (\$100.-150.)



